

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1838.

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Kentucky Gazette.

THE MURDER.

We commend the readers of the Gazette to an article from the Pittsburgh Saturday Evening Visitor. It is a paper for which we do not exchange; but has been handed us by a friend, and we with great pleasure comply with his wishes, by inserting the article in the Gazette.

We are, however, compelled to differ with the Editor of the Visitor in some particulars.—Mr. Cilley having been selected, had not only a sustain himself in his own individual rights, but the reputation of his state, and the section of country from whence he came were involved in the course he might choose to take. And he declined to receive and respond to the challenge of Mr. Graves, his equal in personal and political standing, himself, his state, (Maine,) and all New England would have been reproached, as wanting in personal courage, and would have become a by-word among the Washington bullies. Taking the accounts of the second, of Webb, and of his friends who have declined publishing their names, and there can be no doubt, that Cilley was doomed to have his blood spilt, to satiate a set of sanguinary wretches. We have attentively read that part of the speech of Mr. Cilley, which is said to have been the origin of the melancholy event that followed. We can find nothing to justify the demand of Webb for his blood, much less to justify Graves in seeking it. A resort to the civil authorities by Cilley, would have brought infamy upon himself, and, if we are to believe Webb and his party, would not have saved him.

The remarks of the Visitor relative to Doctor Duncan, are enigmatical to us. Some of his observations previous to the duel were doubtless obnoxious to censure. But on the ground, he attended as a surgeon, not as one of the parties; and if the charge made against him, for his conduct subsequent to the duel is true, it has escaped our notice.

We have one further remark relative to the Visitor article, and we have done. Speaking of the insinuation, or charge, that Webb had been bought up by the United States Bank, the Visitor says, "there is no sensible man in the community, who believes this trumped-up political falsehood." On the contrary, we think there is scarcely a single individual, who does not believe the tale.

Then, as the Visitor shows no partiality for Webb, but is willing that he should be sacrificed on the altar of public opinion, why so sensitive on this particular subject? As we have before observed, we have had no opportunity of courting the Visitor; but we have a fear, that independent as is its editor on other topics, when the bank fangs are exhibited, he quails.—How else can we account for the paragraph quoted, in which he differs from 99 in every 100?

MORALS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THE LATE MURDER.

It is with much reluctance we approach the subject of the late feud like murder of a member of the American Congress, by an associate. We like not to be the commentators of deeds which are pregnant with evil consequences, and reflect no honor on that high legislative body, which is necessarily and justly implicated; but while we shrink from the effects of such transactions, we cannot, as public journalists, avoid expressing our honest indignation, that such actions should be, and yet find those willing to cast the veil of ill-judged policy over them, if not appearing in the light of defenders of this honorable system of butchery. We have been for years painfully alive to the impurity and moral corruption prevailing in the Congress of the United States. We have observed a high toned and insistent spirit making its way into the councils of the nation, and by trampling courtesy and respect under its feet, winning for itself a notoriety, alike discreditable to the Legislature and Legislature. What has been the characteristic feature in the proceedings of Congress for many preceding years? John Randolph assumed the mark of eccentricity, the better to display his vulgar ferocity; it was the method by the public body he denounced, and the president thus established, a class of imitators succeeded him—Poindexter, Jenifer, Wise, Byrum, Cilley, Duncan, and many others. The forum was changed to a gladiatorial arena, and the weapons used were vulgarity and personal abuse; the debates have been characterized by impurities of speech, outraging common decency, and worthy a hagio than the halls of legislation; threats have been used for purposes of intimidation, and pistols cocked at the heads of witnesses. The Committee rooms have been made so many dram-shops; and lastly, Party has reared her head over prostrated Justice, and while the lip poured forth its unwholesome slaver, the eye menaced, and the murderous weapon was half-unsheathed on the floor of our National Legislature.

In the eyes of the American people these things have been depicted, and these outrages tolerated. The bravo has bulled on through his term, and been elected by his constituents. The public sanction has been given to transactions of the darkest size, and we can scarce ensure the representative, while thus upheld by his constituents; but do not such pictures indicate a spirit inimical to the halls of legislation? Can the De Medicis, and the regency of Anne of Austria, then worthy of the American Congress and the nineteenth century? And yet we boast ourselves an enlightened people, dwelling under the institutions and mild reign of an enlightened age!

Nor is the press of the day without its share of censure in bringing about this state of things. The press, the political press, and the men who direct it, have turned aside from its independence, and, for the sake of party, cloaked vice in the garments of honesty, and made measures subservient to the cause of faction. Every opponent of its political creed has been stigmatized as dishonest, and every rogue put forth for party purposes eulogized on party grounds.

The columns of these mercenary journals teem with coarse invective, based probably upon truth, but fashioned in the trappings of falsehood; the brawling ruffian in the halls of Legislation is esteemed beyond reproach, and the moderate and wise turned over to endure the sneers and contempt of the senseless partizan; the representative is sustained by his party in all his measures, whether right or wrong, and draws encouragement to continue in his reckless career, from the inflated egotism of the soulless, and too often ignorant journalists endorsing his political opinions. The Press, the noblest and proudest agent in accomplishing the great ends of Liberty—intelligence, social order, and free opinions, lays its power in the feet of the political Gamaliel, and turning aside from its high prerogative—the guardian of correct opinions, protects its honor and honesty in the support of outrage, murder, and murder. Reeking with pollution of its own generating, it too often becomes the curse of the community in which its baneful presence is tolerated.

We would pause here, not to confine this charge within unimportant limits, for daring as the assertion is, we make it fearlessly; but to exclude some journals as honorable exceptions to this wholesale system of depravity and ignorant servility. With a blush we record it; they are but few.

And now, having paved the way, let us take up the parties concerned in this late butchery, and dwell, for a moment only, on their various positions.

James Watson Webb is justly to be considered the vilest of this gang of desperadoes.—And who is he? The leader of the American press! In point of talents beyond most of his contemporaries! We may well believe that the power of this man, whether for good or evil, is extensive, and that a journal so well established and extensively read as the Courier and Enquirer, must have a vast influence on the public mind. That influence has not always been honorably exercised, for we find him glutting his columns with the filthiest charges against men in office, and measures adverse to his own. Powerful in argument, yet he resorts to calumny to support his views; a coward at heart, he plays the Hector on all occasions, when an opportunity offers. The history of his attempted duels, proves him to be a fond of broils as he is fortunate in escaping their consequences, and although using his columns to the basest slanders, he must needs fight with every man who adopts the same unwarrantable course of conduct. He refused to receive the challenge of William Leggett, an editor, because he considered him no gentleman; he refused to meet the player, Wood, on the same grounds; he suffered his friend to be kicked down stairs by Duff Green, while that friend bore a challenge to the castigator, from him, Webb, and considered it no breach of honor to suffer this to pass unchallenged. He challenged Gholson of Mississippi for words spoken by him in his official capacity, and was satisfied to rest his reputation on its own words, in the case of Leggett, "that he was no gentleman;" and, passing over his brawls in the streets of New York with the publisher of an obscure penny print, with many other affairs of honor smothered in embryo, we find him at Washington City challenging the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, because the said Honorable had said that Jas. Watson Webb had sold himself for \$50,000 to the Bank of the United States! There is no scoundrel man in the community who believes this trumped-up political falsehood; but there are thousands who do believe that in his abuse of Webb, Cilley had sent back the poisonous weapon so often resorted to by Webb, in the absence of sufficient grounds for accusing members of Congress, &c., of dishonesty and want of decency. Not able to provoke a meeting, he assailed him two gentlemen, and with murderous weapons about him, pretends to seek his enemy, that he may maim or murder him, backed by the support and countenance of his friends! Let us turn from the contemplation of a character capable of meditating such an assassin-like act.

Hon. Jonathan Cilley.—The grave has closed over the remains of this victim of the false law of honor, and we would fain pass over his share of this catastrophe in silence. With advantages beyond the lot of most men, enjoying high public honors, possessing talents, fortune and an unblemished name; the husband and father of a pure and youthful household, he yet dared to peril them all on the chances of a rifle shot, and the result has been, the smothering of those family ties which he could not guard too sedulously, and which his own hand has parted.—The fame of years, the gathered affections of kindred and friends, red with his remains in the tomb of the duelist; and although the empty honor of a hollow parade marked his descent to the sepulchre, yet reason, and his country, cannot forget that he was false to his trust as a legislator, husband, father, and man. It was no extenuation of his crime that he was murdered. His hand was lifted against the murderer, and the spirit as it passed away, bore down with it the elements of crime, hatred and anguish on its wing. Jonathan Cilley, as the representative of Maine, was not called upon to give any other reply to a challenge to mortal combat than through the officers of Justice.—He was in Washington, as the nationalist, no less than the legislator, and it was his duty to have turned in contempt from the insolent demands of Webb, and the silly assumptions of Graves. But he was a man of honor, and feeling this, he outraged the moral feelings of his constituents, cast a stain upon the records of Congress, and threw away the life that belonged to him unprotected family. He died the first victim of the lawless character of debate in the national legislature. If his death suffice to arrest the evil, and cause reform, his blood will not have been shed in vain.

Hon. J. C. Graves.—We pity this man, for cold as the heart must be which could act as he did, yet the unnatural murder he has committed must rank him whenever memory—and he cannot escape her fangs—leads his mind to the field where he slew his friend, without provocation, and in an unbloody cause. There can be no excuse offered for him, none. Governed by a contemptible spirit of pique, he assumed the quarrel of another, and when on the ground, he used in manner so sanguinary and unparliamentary, as to realize the words of the man he murdered, that they thirsted for his blood.—He goes forth in the eyes of his fellow men convicted of manslaughter, only saved from the more correct title of murder by the barbarous tastes of the age. Four times deliberately did he raise the deadly robe against the man, who even then declared he felt no animosity against him, and against whom the murderer could have no possible cause for offence, & all in obedience to a pique as contemptible as it was false. We envy him not his slanders, and object to his being allowed to retain his seat as a legislator in the halls he has stigmatized and polluted.

Messrs. Wise and Duncan.—We class these messrs. together, although the latter gains something more than his original impurity in being associated with the former, whose course as a public officer has been ungenerously and consistently.

Henry A. Wise has gained for himself a dishonorable notoriety and certainly deserves to be considered the bully of the American Congress. Never allowing an opportunity to escape him where there was a chance for a display of his abusive talents, he has done more than any other man to bring a reproach upon the halls with which he is concerned. His agency in the murder of Cilley was direct, and the flimsy covering he throws over the transaction in his famous expose deserves that but little or no credit be attached to it. Subsequent disclosures prove that the attempts to adjust the difficulty on his part was feigned, and he stands before the insulted public convicted of being accessory to the death of a man who never injured him. As to Dr. Duncan, his part in the tragedy is indirect, but his conduct since has been grossly culpable. Intent on bringing further odium on Congress—already looked upon with a suspicious eye by the reflecting portion of the community, he spends the time belonging to his country in dealing out vituperation upon Webb, who in return, makes use of the opportunity under his control to style Dr. Duncan a ruffian. If acts are to be taken as evidence, both gentlemen will find but few to oppose their claims to the respective titles so classically bestowed by each upon the other.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.—The haste displayed by this whippersnapper to the death of his friend cannot be too severely censured. Whether may have been his motives, and we incline to the opinion that his friendship for the deceased was sincere, although in the expression of it he conformed to the false code of a false principle; he must have seen that the death of one of them would ensue from the extraordinary course they were adopting, and his position warranted

him in demanding that the proceedings be stayed after the first fire, at all events after the second. But he seems to have regarded the business with the eye of an amateur, and in conjunction with the gentlemen lookers on, held the life of a fellow being to be bought, when opposed to the savage pleasure derived from witnessing a scene, equal in honor and atrocity to the scenes pictured forth in the history of ancient Rome, when Caligula was his monster sovereign.

Of these men, one, the first mentioned, is an editor and is beyond the action of Congress for his crime. The strong arm of Justice is unfortunately impotent here, but public opinion may reach him and by dragging him from his bad eminence teach others of the profession, if indeed there be any so vile, that when the conductor of a public journal loses all regard for the moral sense of the community and outrage in his person the laws of God, the verdict of popular indignation will be, ex-communication towards, and a refusal to support him by its patronage. If the good and wise dispose, as they have sufficient cause to do, the licentiousness of the many who supervise it, they have an opportunity now offered them of destroying the evil by prompt and tree denunciation of Webb. He has outraged the feelings of the community, let the community rise in its strength and rebuke his atrocity. It is unworthy of the rank he has heretofore assumed in the editorial profession, let the high minded and honorable members of the Press resent the outrage by denouncing this man, and in declaring him a disgrace to the profession, remove the impression that there are any so servile as to screen him in his lawlessness.

In approaching the other actors in the tragedy we are painfully aware that they are all members of Congress, and entrusted by their constituents with the sacred trust of a free people—the power of making their laws. They are a portion of the assembled wisdom of the nation, and the world recognizes them in the light of sagely deliberating upon measures calculated to strengthen and perpetuate our political and social institutions. That the world is correct in the duties it assigns them, the verities of the arrangement of our Constitution, and the House of Representatives have been employed as their duty and their oath demanded? No! The dishonored few whose conduct we have alluded to above, have made the halls of legislation resound with their bravo and insolence, and as if all this was not sufficient, they have written their history in blood, and taken their seats in the Capitol, felons in the eye of morality—would to heaven that the laws they have insulted also considered them in the same light!

And what remains for the Congress thus branded through their misconduct? Must the virtuous and just herd with men whose hands are red with the life blood of a fellow creature? Shall it be said that the representatives in Congress whose souls sicken over this atrocious butchery, calmly held the tale and smiled upon the murderers? Will the American Congress, after the disgraceful impudency to go forth that they had red and protected assassins? It would seem so, for the murderers of Cilley are still to be found among the lawgivers in the Capitol, and no attention is paid to the part taken by them in his death! A contemptible subterfuge, unworthy of the Senate has been introduced as a salve for the wounded feelings of people, and the House of Representatives has instituted an enquiry so technically arranged as to seem everything, and mean nothing; and the Committee entrusted with the business will probably report upon the inexpediency of further proceedings, or if they do have the moral firmness to report against the assassins, they do it with every chance of being pistolled or stilted themselves.

Placing the affair in this light—and we are correct—the question presents itself, can the people do nothing to coerce Justice, should she prove tardy? They can; and one concentrated demand made by the citizens of this Union who are opposed to honorable murder would send these men from the National Legislature with the brand of infamy upon them, and the mark of Cain so conspicuous as to teach all who value life and limb to avoid their dangerous path.

It is public opinion that has established the principle of settling disputes by duel. The ill-judged countenance of some and the unparliamentary apathy of others has made duelling fashionable and necessary. Hitherto, the man who refused to give honorable satisfaction to every Hotspur who challenged him, would stand a chance of being smothered out of good society, and exiled from friends held dearer than life. Rather than encounter the one danger, the alternative of the duel is accepted and life is too often the price.

If then public opinion established this false code, the same can destroy it, and now, while the Washington tragedy is fresh and the memory of Cilley yet warm, let all who would crush the monster come forth and array themselves for a crusade against it. Let the cities and the hamlets of the Union, press upon Congress the necessity that the murderers be expelled, and the first and most important step will have been gained. It will teach a lesson to others, who otherwise aping the conduct, no matter how brutal, of the supposed Greeks, would stand a chance of being smothered out of good society, and exiled from friends held dearer than life. Rather than encounter the one danger, the alternative of the duel is accepted and life is too often the price.

What says the friends of good order and law?

MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Committee to who, was referred the subject of establishing an annual exhibition of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute beg leave to submit the following

APPEAL.

To the Mechanics, Artisans and Artists of every kind in the city of Cincinnati, the State of Ohio, and throughout the Western States.

The Ohio Mechanics' Institute was originally designed to advance more immediately the true interest of that portion of the community whose name it distinctly bears. It was deemed a matter of the first importance, that a class of citizens so numerous, useful and indispensable, as it is to whom this appeal is made, should ever where be so instructed as to qualify them for sustaining a high and respectable position in society; and it was believed that such an institution might be eminently useful in attaining that end. In accordance with this view of the subject, the Institute was established; but its foundation was laid sufficiently broad to embrace various other important interests, some of which have already been attended to with results extensively useful. Several courses of lectures, well attended, have been given in this institution, on Natural Philosophy, the principles of which have been fully demonstrated by the aid of a Philosophical Apparatus, (a donation to the institute by the late Jephthah D. Garrar) and which is probably more extensive and perfect than any other in the Western country. The Institute is also in possession of a valuable

Library, which has been used with great advantage especially by Apprentices and young Mechanics. Thus it may be seen that while this institution is peculiarly well calculated to improve the condition of Mechanics and Artisans, it is peculiarly well adapted to extend a beneficial influence to every other class of citizens.

Mechanics and artisans must always compose a very large portion of the population of every community. In all things, therefore, pertaining to the preservation of their dearest rights, to the security of person and property, they should be seen to exercise a salutary influence corresponding with their number; but this can never be the case, unless they are prepared for it by a proper cultivation of mind. For all distinguished worth in the man, or success in the arts, depends upon intellectual advancement. Surely then, it is an imperative duty which they owe to themselves, and to all others with whom they may be associated, to use every means within their control for the accomplishment of that important object. The agriculturists and other classes of citizens, combine and unite their efforts in forming societies, and establishing institutions for advancing the interest, and raising the standard of their respective callings or professions; and why should not the mechanics and artisans do the same? Why should they be slow and backward in sustaining an institution which may be justly called their own, and which can be so used as to confer on themselves and the public incalculable advantages? There is reason to believe that they are not insensible to the importance of this subject, and are, in fact, ready for immediate action.

Among the many important uses to which the Ohio Mechanics' Institute was designed to be applied, is that of establishing an annual exhibition of skill in the mechanical and fine arts. Such exhibitions have been found by experience not only in the large eastern cities of our own country, but in Europe to be the best means of exciting emulation among the ingenious mechanics and artisans, and of making known to the community at large their respective merits. They draw from obscurity the most valuable specimens of art, and bring into favorable notice the ingenious but unassuming artists. It is thus that this institution may become the interesting and efficient organ of communication between the artists and the public, and open for them the way to a liberal patronage.

The question now arises, will the mechanics and artisans sustain the Ohio Mechanics' Institute by furnishing it with specimens of their skill for annual exhibitions? Or, in other words, will they express at once the real question will they sustain themselves and be true to their own best interests? Or will they permit the ingenuity and skill of the western artists to remain neglected and unknown, and to languish for want of patronage, while thousands of dollars are annually sent across the mountains and even beyond the Atlantic, to purchase those articles which can be made as cheap and of equal quality at our own doors? The alternative is before them, and it is presumed, they will not hesitate which to choose.

With a view then to extend the utility of the mechanics' Institute, its Directors purpose to establish an Annual Exhibition where ingenious mechanics, artisans, and artists of every kind, may find an opportunity to have their respective merits known and appreciated by the community at large. The 16th, 17th, and 18th of May, have been fixed upon for the first exhibition. Therefore, artificers of all denominations in the useful, ornamental, and line arts, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the State, and elsewhere, are respectfully invited to prepare such articles as they may think best adapted to display their proficiency and skill in their respective arts and professions.

The ladies are also respectfully invited to prepare for exhibition at the fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, such articles as they may deem most suitable to display their taste and ingenuity.

Due notice of the place of exhibition and other requisite information will be given.

RULES.

Regulating the Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May next.

- 1st.—Articles of every kind, in the useful, ornamental and fine arts, will be received for exhibition.
- 2d.—Every article intended to be sold for the benefit of the owner, must have the value fixed by said owner; and all that an article brings more than such value will be considered as a donation to the Institute.
- 3d.—Articles may be deposited for exhibition only.
- 4th.—Every article intended for the Fair must be entered agreeably to the rules established, and be under the direction of the appropriate Committee.
- 5th.—Models, machines, &c. should be accompanied with such explanations as may be necessary to show the purposes to be accomplished. And every article should state where made, by whom, and the price.
- 6th.—Certificates will be given by the Institute for such inventions as shall be deemed of public utility; and also, for excellence in workmanship to be determined by persons appointed for that purpose.

C. Fletcher, P. Wilson,
G. C. Miller, John Geyer,
E. Hinman, S. S. L'Honniedieu
E. Bailey, A. Shaw,
J. L. Talbot, N. Guilford.
Printers throughout the western

States, who feel disposed to encourage useful arts in the West, will please copy the above.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1838. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour was occupied in the recitation of Reports from the several Standing Committees.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian Hostilities in Florida.

Several other reports were presented during the morning, but none of them, I believe, of much importance.

THE FRONTIER.

The resolution introduced some days since by Mr. Fillmore, of N. Y. upon the subject of the attack on the Caroline and the British outrage at Schlosser, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. McKIM was in favor of indefinitely postponing the whole subject.

Mr. FILLMORE zealously opposed this disposition of it.

Mr. ADAMS more zealously opposed, and asked Mr. McKim to withdraw his motion. Mr. Adams referred to the part taken by the Assembly of Upper Canada in reference to this affair, and censured in strong terms the indolgent and vindictive spirit of the authorities in Canada.

Mr. McKIM pressed his motion to postpone.

Mr. FILLMORE said the subject was one of great importance, especially to his constituents. He had not long since presented this subject before the House in the form of a memorial from a great number of his constituents. He had himself not long since presented this subject before the House in the form of a memorial from a great number of his constituents. That memorial was before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and the information called for by the resolution before the House was necessary to give a proper direction to the actions of that committee. Instead of calming the public mind by rejecting the resolution as Mr. McKim had affirmed it would, Mr. Fillmore contended that its effect would be to increase present feeling and excitement—while that feeling and excitement would be allayed by the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Vermont, said that this subject was of great importance and one in which his constituents feel much interest. Three months had elapsed since this outrage was committed, and it was high time the subject was acted upon.

The vote was then taken upon the motion to postpone and the motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, when the House proceeded to the orders of the day, being the Regular Appropriation Bill for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government.

Mr. Halstead of N. J. spoke at some length upon a proposition to strike from the bill four thousand dollars for a *jet d'eau* in the Capitol yard. Mr. H. spoke at length upon this bill for the purpose of contrasting the expenses of Mr. Adams' Administration with the Administration with that of Gen. Jackson and thus far of Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. H. gave a great number of statistical facts for the purpose of showing the increased expenditures since Mr. Adams went out of office. Mr. H. also compared the expenses of the Administrations of all preceding the past and present with Mr. Van Buren's and General Jackson's. In 1828, the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress were \$100,000; now the bill asks for \$300,000 for the contingent expenses. Then the messengers and runners of the House received about \$6000; now about \$25,000. Mr. Halstead stated columns of such facts as these—showing the average increase of all kinds of expenditures to be about three fold. The united appropriations had increased from more than \$13,000,000 to more than \$35,000,000.

After Mr. Halstead had concluded Mr. BYNUM, the member from North Carolina, followed in reply, in a speech full of threats and personal remarks upon Mr. H. for making the speech he had made.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Positions were presented from Mr. Wright upon the subject of the late duel—From Mr. Buchanan against the annexation of Texas and upon the subject of Slavery and the Slave Trade. Some unimportant miscellaneous business was attended to, when the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, some days before the Senate, for changing the time for holding the United States Courts in the Southern Districts. The bill is not disposed of.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The SUB-TREASURY BILL came up at one o'clock—Mr. Southard entitled to the floor in continuation and conclusion of his speech begun yesterday. The Senate did not adjourn last evening until between five and six o'clock.

Mr. SOUTHWARD continued his remarks upon the policy of the Administration and its measures. Mr. S. spoke for about an hour and a half, when an awful pause of some minutes took place. The pause was broken by a motion to take the vote upon the important amendment before the Senate—the Bill of Mr. Rives.

The vote was taken and decided against the amendment, 29 to 20—three Senators being absent. One of the three Senators came in and asked permission to vote. Objections were made, and the vote was reconsidered. The question

came up again on the vote of Mr. Rives's amendment, which was negatived by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Culbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Monton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—30.

Mr. CUTHBERT then spoke, and said he believed that there ought to be a separation of the business of the country from the business of Government. But he did not recognize the Bills of specie-paying banks as not a currency, and especially he thought that such bills ought to be received in payment of public dues. Mr. C. concluded with a motion to strike out Mr. Calhoun's section.

Mr. CALHOUN said the motion was an important one, and required great consideration. He therefore moved an adjournment.

The Senate first went into Executive session, and then adjourned.—*Baltimore American.*

Mammoth Bank.—The New York Express states that a committee of gentlemen of that City were about to proceed to Albany with a petition for a 30,000,000 Bank, and to urge that measure upon the Legislature as necessary to enable New York to compete with Pennsylvania.

The New York American states that on Wednesday bills on Illinois were sold at twenty five per cent discount, and on Mississippi at twenty seven per cent.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"OUT OF THE CITY" PAPER.—At the tea sale yesterday, the rate was introduced for the first time, that notes payable out of the city should be paid with the current rate of exchange at maturity. This is indispensable, as the currency of New York and New England will, beyond a doubt within sixty days, be a specie currency. We hope the same will be the case south of us, but of this we have no assurance; and in the mean time it would be altogether unfair towards our own dealers to give those of other cities an advantage of 2 1/2 to 3 per cent over them.

Money in England.—The London Mercantile Journal says:—

"It is difficult to imagine how the Bank of England can expect much business in the way of discounts, when it asks 4 per cent and parties can get discount elsewhere at 2 1/2 per cent. All the use we can conceive their notice of, is this, that it will fix a maximum for discounts; this may benefit the public but it can serve the bank very little."—*Balt. Amer.*

An officer of the Royals, according to the Quebec Mercury of the 8th inst. while proceeding with despatches from Sir JOHN COLBORNE to Gen. Wool, was grossly insulted at Alburgh, on the Vermont frontier. Gen. Wool sent a letter to Sir JOHN expressive of his regrets, and at the same time of his inability to repress such outrages.

In New York, on Friday night, four houses on eighth Avenue, near Fortieth street, were destroyed by fire.

Mustard Seed.

I WILL give the highest price a Bushel for good well cleaned Mustard Seed, I wish it delivered soon. N. BURROWS. Lex. March 15.—11-41.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD, HAVING entered in partnership, tender there services to the public in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible. March 15, 1838.—11-11.

Light House.

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPAULDING, of Washington, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself. G. L. POSTLETHWAITE, Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-11.

REMOVAL.

N. & H. SHAW, HAVE removed their FASHIONABLE CLOTH SHOP next door to W. F. Tonn's Steam Hot Pottery, where they will continue to keep on hand a first rate assortment of every description of HATS, which they will sell as low as any other house in the City. Those persons having accounts of long standing, would oblige us by calling and settling them. N. & H. SHAW. March 22, 1838.—12-3m.

JAVA COFFEE AND SUGAR.

25 SACKS Java Coffee; 50 do. Rio 38 Ungheals prime Louisiana; 20 B. of Lard Sugar; 3 Hogsheads Clarified; Just received and for sale low, for Cash, by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. March, 15, 1838.—11-3c.

MACKEREL AND MOLASSES.

20 BARRELS MACKEREL; 50 half hls. do. 30 Quarter barrels do. 30 Eight hls. do. 6 Barrels MOLASSES. For sale by BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. March 15, 1838.—11-3c.

